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BOT 224A UCLA

Guide to the Garden

SANTA BARBARA BOTANIC GARDEN

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GUIDE
to the
SANTA BARBARA BOTANIC GARDEN

A Non-profit, Educational Institution

Devoted to the Study of Native

Plants of California

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

1970

PHOTOGRAPH BY DICK SMITH

The Old Mission Dam, a feature of the Garden, was built of native sandstone in 1806 under the direction of the Mission fathers.

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THE SANTA BARBARA BOTANIC GARDEN

The Santa Barbara Botanic Garden was established in 1926 at the instigation of a small group of citizens interested in the preservation and study of the native flora of California. Mrs. Anna Blaksley Bliss purchased the first thirteen acres in memory of her father, Henry J. Blaksley, for whom the Garden was originally named the Blaksley Botanic Garden. Additional acreage was bought at later dates and the Garden now consists of more than sixty acres in a location of outstanding natural beauty.

The first acreage purchased by Mrs. Bliss included the Old Mission Dam, built in 1806, as the principal source of water for Mission Santa Barbara, and parts of the open stone aqueduct which carried water from the Dam to the Mission. The Dam still stands in its original condition, only the wooden bridge and gates and a small amount of cement work on the lower side being of recent construction. Thus the Garden not only preserves our native California flora, but also protects a structure of interest in early California history.

At its inception the Garden was affiliated with the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. In 1939, however, it was established as an independent organization and incorporated as a non-profit educational institution administered by a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees. At the same time and with the approval of the founder's family, the name was changed to the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden. It has continued since its founding as a privately supported institution which does not receive funds from any government source. The annual costs of maintaining the Garden are met by income from its endowment funds, gifts from interested individuals, and dues of members of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden Association.

Serving an ever-enlarging community, the Botanic Garden is a center for botanical activity in the Santa Barbara area. Visitors from all over the world come to enjoy its beauty. Gardeners, horticulturists, and local residents use the Garden in many ways and take part in its activities. The growth and development of the Garden depends entirely on the generosity of those who use it and appreciate its values.

Although there is now a well-rounded program of activity at the Garden, future plans include many projects, both large and small, which require additional funds. Small gifts buy reference books, scientific instruments for the research program, and equipment for garden maintenance and improvement. Unless otherwise specified, larger gifts are added to the endowment fund, the income being used for the basic operating costs of the Garden. Gifts to the Garden will thus further enhance its value to the community of Santa Barbara and to the many visitors who come from all over the world to see it.

California, with its wide diversity of climates, includes over 5000 species of plants in its native flora. Not all of these are ornamental and not all can be grown in the Santa Barbara region, but as many as will flourish here are brought together in the grounds of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden.

The beauty of our native plants has been realized by European horticulturists for many years. For over a century their plant explorers have come to the Pacific Coast of North America for bulbs and seeds to introduce into European gradens. Only in recent years, however, has the ornamental value of these plants been recognized in their native area. Their beauty and their ability to grow with a small amount of water and care make them ideally suited for many California gardens. In view of this the objectives of the Garden have been stated as follows:

1. To exhibit native California plants in appropriate settings.
2. To study native plants with a view to determining their horticultural uses and to publish the results of these studies.
3. To encourage scientific research on the more technical phases of biology.
4. To develop, as a service to the community, a series of talks, field trips, garden tours, and courses designed to give the interested layman botanical and horticultural information concerning the native vegetation of California.

Sugar Bush, *Rhus ovata* is known for its leathery leaves and rose-red buds that develop into sprays of cream-colored flowers. This is one of the many native California plants that are well-adapted to garden conditions.

PHOTOGRAPH BY WALTER DOUGLAS

LOCATION OF THE GARDEN

The site selected for the Botanic Garden — a boulder-strewn section of Mission Canyon 2 miles north of Santa Barbara — is ideally suited to native California plants. The area consists of a cross section of the canyon and includes both the canyon floor with natural streamside vegetation and chaparral-covered slopes. To the north the visitor looks toward the Santa Ynez Mountains with Coulter Pines growing along their ridge. La Cumbre Peak, with an elevation of 3985 feet, can be identified by means of the Forest Service fire lookout tower on its summit. The nearer peak which, because of perspective, appears to be higher than La Cumbre, is Arlington Peak. The Garden property varies in elevation, but the altitude at a central point, the large Blaksley Boulder, is 750 feet.

Since the earliest days of Indian encampments, various uses have been made of the Garden location. When the Franciscan fathers of Mission Santa Barbara looked for a site on which to build a dam for the permanent water system of the mission, they selected this section of the canyon and in 1807 constructed the Old Mission Dam. In the early days of the city of Santa Barbara, stone was quarried on the floor of the canyon and carried down a rough road into the town where it was used for construction. Chisel marks still can be seen on many of the large rocks in the canyon. Later, until the establishment of the Garden, the grassy slopes of the present Meadow Section served as pasture land.

RULES OF THE GARDEN

The following rules have been established for the purpose of keeping the Garden looking its best. Your cooperation in observing them is requested.

1. The Garden is open daily from 8:00 A.M. to sunset except in rainy weather.
2. Visitors are requested to stay on the paths and to refrain from picking plants.
3. Dogs must be kept on leash and off the beds.
4. Picnics are not permitted in the Garden.
5. Horses and bicycles are not permitted in the Garden.

Masses of creamy flowers appear on St. Catherine's Lace, *Eriogonum giganteum,* in summer and remain until fall, gradually darkening to shades of beige and rust as they dry.

THE DISPLAY CENTER

The Display Center, opposite the main entrance steps and near the Blaksley Boulder, contains material dealing with native California plants. Here the visitor will find a large map of the Garden as well as displays and exhibits relating to the California flora.

HOW TO SEE THE GARDEN

The great charm of the Garden is its hillside location. On pages 16 and 17 of this guide there is a small map showing the trails and sections into which the Garden is divided. As will be seen, the most highly developed area is on a level terrace near the main entrance.

The bloom of California native plants is highly seasonal and closely correlated with the climate. Their growing season begins with the first fall rains which occur at any time from October to December. In years of early rains and mild winters the native shrubs begin to flower in December. If rains are late or the winter cold, first blooms may be postponed as much as two months.

Whatever the season, spring is the time of heavy bloom at the Botanic Garden. The manzanitas are in flower by January and in average years the Ceanothus reach their height of bloom in March. The greatest abundance of bloom in both shrubs and annual wildflowers occurs in April. From April to late May flowering tapers off, but throughout the summer and fall, even though there are no masses of color, many different species will be seen in flower by those who take the Garden trails.

For those whose time is limited, a tour of the Meadow with a glimpse into the canyon below or a stroll down the Arroyo Trail to the Ceanothus Section will give a good idea of the native plantings. Those fond of walking can spend a happy day wandering along the trails to the canyon floor and up on the opposite side of Mission Creek along the Pritchett Trail. Gentle steps and a sloping ramp from the parking lot lead to the Porter Trail through the Forest Section across Mission Canyon Road. Still another way to see the Garden is along the self-guided Nature Trail which leads through both cultivated and primitive areas. Guides for this trail may be purchased near its start on the east side of the Research Building. The History Trail, another self-guided walk, describes some early uses of native plants. This trail begins at the lower end of the Meadow opposite the Information Office. Throughout the Garden there is a wide choice of paths; they all lead back to the parking area.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CLINTON B. JOUETT

The Botanic Garden is justly famed for the springtime beauty of the Meadow Section.

THE MEADOW SECTION

The Meadow Section lies immediately below the Clara Small Smith memorial steps leading into the Garden from the parking area. Not in any sense a mountain meadow, it is planted to spring-blooming species with a border of ornamental shrubs and flowers. Plantings in the Meadow Section vary from year to year. The height of bloom occurs in the spring and in some years the meadow may be vivid orange with the masses of flowers of California poppies. Coreopsis, Tidy Tips, Baby Blue Eyes and Clarkia add to the changing and colorful wildflower displays.

The planting of the Meadow border is occasionally changed to display a constant variety of the best of our California species. Among the permanent plantings are the striking clumps of California Juniper, *Juniperus californica,* the large shrub of Squaw Bush, *Rhus tridentata,* which turns bright red or gold before the leaves drop off in the fall; a group of manzanitas, *Arctostaphylos* species, which bloom in very early spring with tiny bell-shaped white flowers; and the handsome Coast Silktassel, *Garrya elliptica,* a favorite plant in cultivation both here and in England. Perennials in the border include numerous kinds of penstemons, native buckwheats, wild sages, California Wild Fuchsia, Island Snapdragon and Bush Monkeyflower.

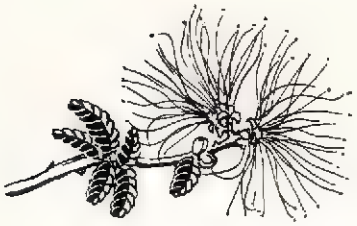
Several native trees around the meadow are recommended for cultivation. California Box Elder, *Acer negundo* var. *californica,* one of our few deciduous trees, is seen by the pool near the Display Center. A magnificent stand of Coast Live Oak, *Quercus agrifolia,* grows on the west side; and at the upper end of the meadow the dark green needles of Monterey Pine, *Pinus radiata,* contrast with the gray-green foliage of Digger Pine, *Pinus sabiniana.*

On the bank below the parking area are several kinds of Ceanothus, "Wild Lilac", including Ceanothus 'Far Horizons' developed at the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden and now available in the nursery trade. Also found here are the showy gold-flowered Fremontia named for General Fremont who first collected it, and California Buckeye, *Aesculus californica,* used by the Indians to stupefy fish.

South of the main entrance, an area has been planted to low-growing native shrubs that are suitable for ground covers. Southern California gardeners will appreciate the fact that these require a minimum of care and water.

Many species of cactus are grown in the Desert Section. Opuntia floridana has large spine covered pads and delicate waxy blooms.

THE DESERT SECTION



The Desert Section, on the rim of Mission Canyon, is in a fully exposed location which has full sun and good drainage. To many people "desert" means "cactus" and most of the desert species of this curious and interesting plant family are grown here.

The unusual shapes of cactus plants are due to their thick fleshy stems which contain abundant water storage tissue. These stems of the cactus also carry out many of the normal activities of leaves and the leaves are reduced to the spines.

Common names of cacti usually indicate some character of the plant. Barrel Cactus, *Ferrocactus acanthodes,* is readily recognized by its thick cylindrical shape. Jumping Cholla, *Opuntia bigelovii,* is a tall branching cactus with many tawny spines on the "joints" or branches. Beavertail Cactus, *Opuntia basilaris,* is given its name for the broad flat stems; and the heavy spines of *Echinocactus polycephalus* result in the common name of Hedgehog Cactus for this melon-shaped plant. Well-known are the prickly pears — large, heavy, branching plants with the stems forming thick greenpads, along the edges of which the flowers and brightly colored, pear-shaped fruits are produced.

Desert Shrubs are characterized by small leaves which, in some species, drop off at the beginning of the dry season. The creamy-white flowers of Desert Cliff Rose, *Cowania stansburiana,* the colorful rose plumes of the seeds of Apache Plume, *Fallugia paradoxa,* and the bright yellow flowers on leafless green branches of Palo Verde, *Cercidium floridum,* indicate the beauty of desert shrubs in bloom. Joshua Tree, *Yucca brevifolia* is slow growing and in this coastal climate it is not likely to develop the large grotesque shapes of those in the desert.

In spring the broad expanses of sand on the desert are abloom with the colorful flowers of annuals. White Evening Primrose, lavender Sand Verbena, and endless variety of yellow flowers mixed with blues and pinks make of the desert a kaleidoscope of color. These too are seen in the Garden's Desert Section.

The dainty form and subtle coloring of native California Iris make them a pleasing addition to the springtime garden. The tall Coast Iris, *Iris longipetala* has pale blue flowers with deeper markings. The lower growing Douglas Iris, *Iris douglasiana* ranges in flower color from white through blue and lavender to rosy purple.

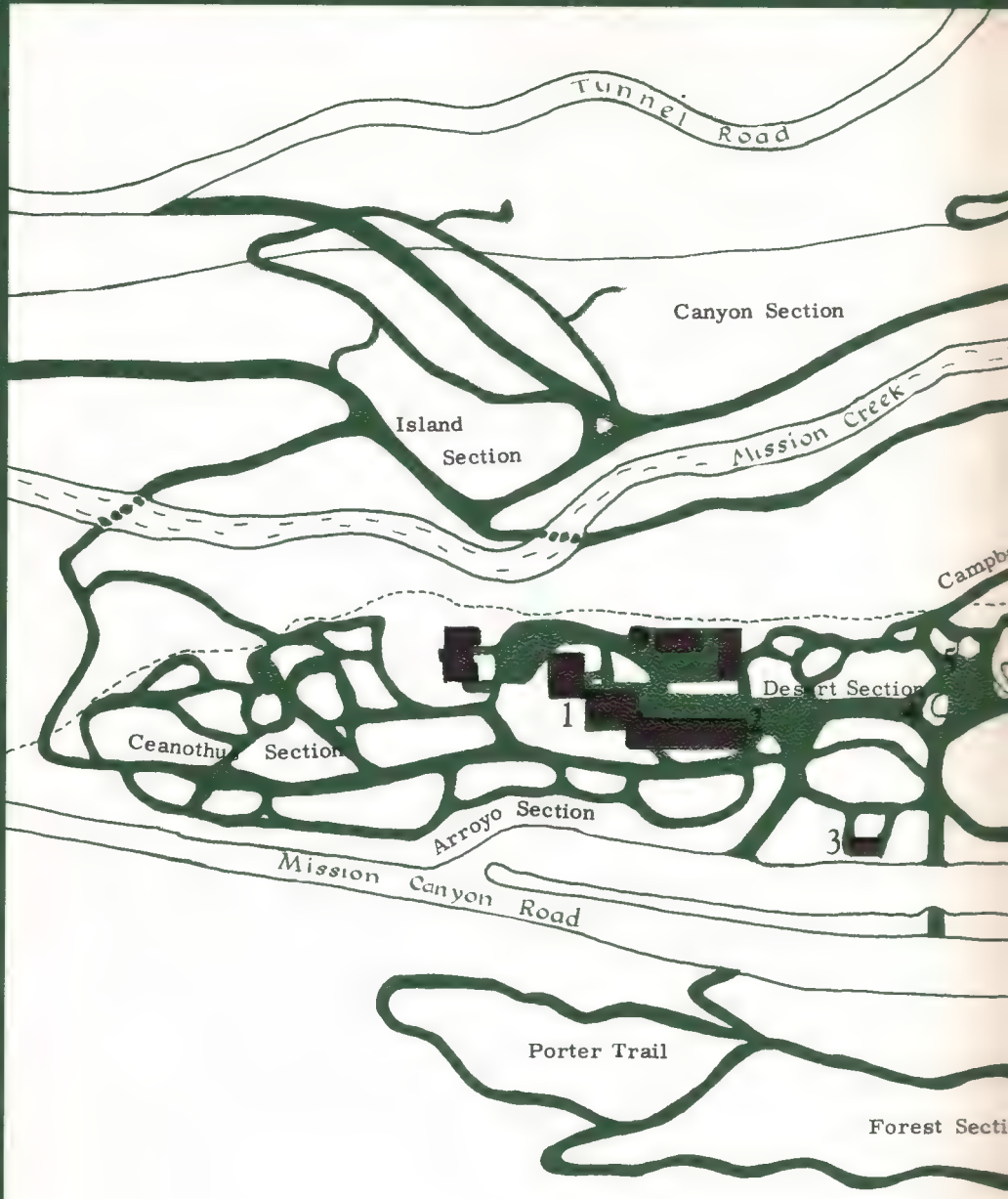
THE ARROYO SECTION

The trail through the Arroyo Section begins south of the meadow at the foot of the service drive and leads through a natural boulder-strewn barranca shaded by Coast Live Oaks. Spring wildflowers border the trail in sunny spots and native iris delight visitors with their delicate blooms from late March to May. A narrow intermittent stream flows through the Arroyo Section. Its banks are the ideal location for Common Monkeyflower, Lindley Cinquefoil, juncus, and Iris Sedge.

Dry banks of the arroyo are well suited to the small, hard-leaved Coffee Fern, *Pellaea andromedaefolia,* and Birdfoot Fern, *Pellaea ornithopus.* In the shade Giant Chain Fern, *Woodwardia fimbriata* and Woodfern, *Dryopteris arguta,* are green throughout the year. Bracken, *Pteridium aquilinum,* comes up each spring to die back in the summer drought. Also dry in summer is California Polypody, *Polypodium californicum,* a small fern whose bright green fronds appear promptly after the first rains.

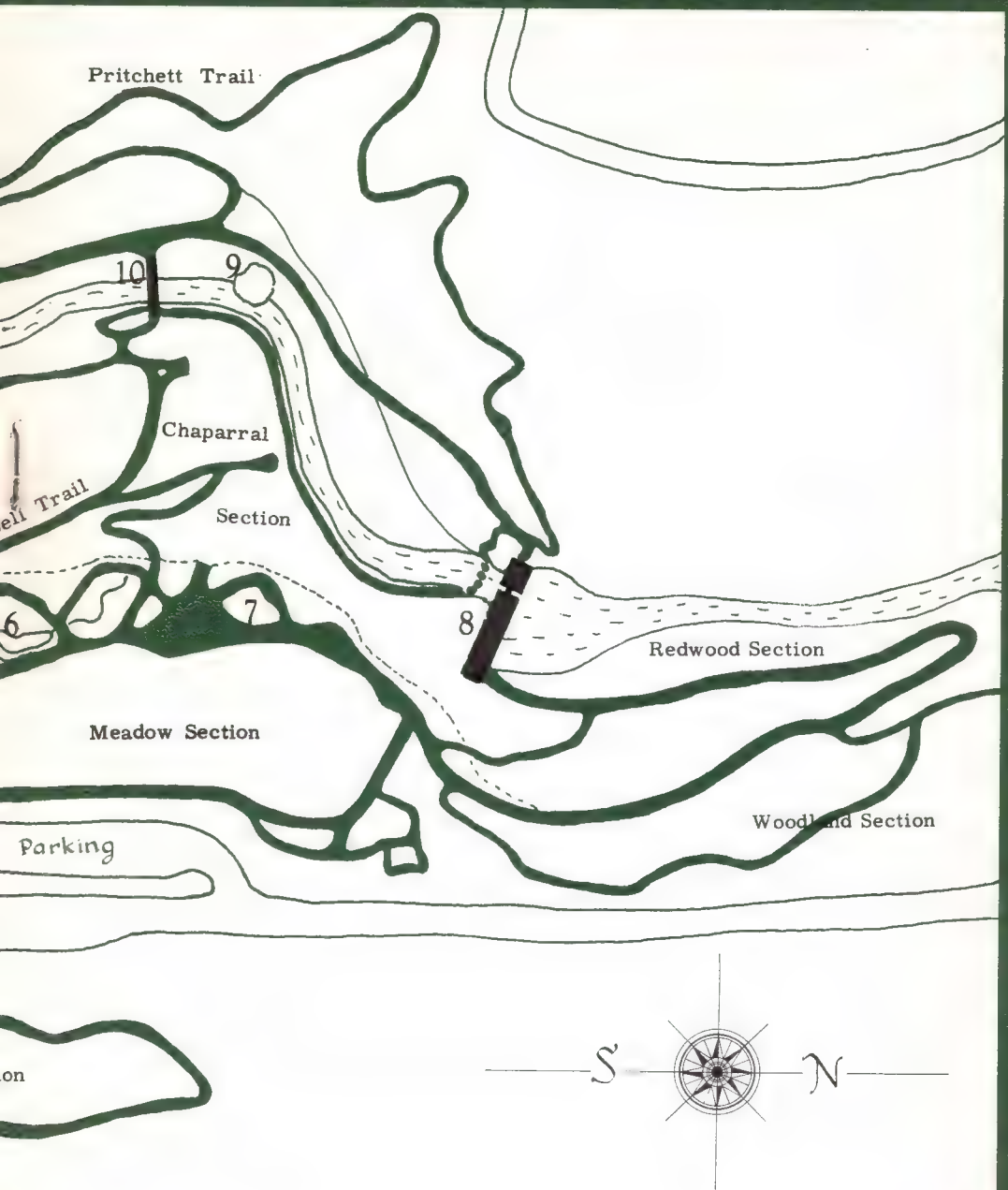
On a hot summer day the coolest place in the Garden is the "Dripping Rock" where water dripping over a boulder supplies proper moisture for such plants as Stream Orchis, *Epipactus gigantea,* Creek Dogwood, *Cornus californica,* and Sweet Coltsfoot, *Petasites palmatus.* Yerba Buena, *Satureja douglasii,* also found here, has fragrant leaves that give off a cool, minty aroma.

Beautiful through the year are the evergreens in the arroyo. Douglas Fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii,* has long been known as a timber tree and is now widely planted for Christmas trees. Next to the specimen in the arroyo is Lowland Fir, *Abies grandis,* characterized by dense, deep green foliage and symmetrical form. Monterey and Bishop Pines are found along the trail and, at the lower end, several horticultural selections of Lawson Cypress, *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* may be observed.



The SANTA BARBARA BOTANIC GARDEN

1. Office and Library
2. Research Building
3. Rest Rooms
4. Blaksley Boulder
5. Display Center



6. Pool and Sellar Bullard Brook
7. View of Old Mission Dam
8. Old Mission Dam
9. Lassiter Boulder
10. Campbell Bridge

THE CEANOTHUS SECTION

The shrub-covered slopes of California are a mass of bloom from late February to April or May as the many kinds of Ceanothus, often called Wild Lilac or Buckthorn, come into flower. This large genus, which includes some of our most ornamental native shrubs, centers in California where there are over fifty species ranging in size from prostrate ground covers to small trees 18 to 20 feet high. All are white- or blue-flowered with the blues varying from pale smoke to deep shades, while a few are tinged with purple.

Visitors to the Garden are especially impressed with the clusters of deep blue flowers of Rowe Ceanothus, *Ceanothus papillosus* var. *roweanus,* a plant from the slopes of Mt. Tranquillon on the coast near Point Arguello. From San Diego County comes San Diego Ceanothus, *Ceanothus cyaneus,* a shrub with large clusters of deep blue flowers at the tips of its long branches. A hybrid of this is the Ceanothus 'Sierra Blue,' so popular in gardens. The Monterey region gives us Carmel Ceanothus, *Ceanothus griseus* and its variety *Ceanothus griseus,* var. *horizontalis,* commonly known as the Carmel Creeper. Both of these have proved to be very valuable garden plants for their glossy green foliage, profusion of medium blue flowers, and water tolerance. Hollyleafed Ceanothus, *Ceanothus purpureus,* from Napa County, is especially attractive with its small holly-like leaves on reddish-brown branches and clusters of purplish flowers in very early spring. Pale blue are the flowers of the large Greenbark Ceanothus, *Ceanothus spinosus,* from the Santa Barbara region, and the Santa Ynez Mountains are white in early spring with the blooms of Bigpod Ceanothus, *Ceanothus megacarpus.*

In recent years numerous hybrids of Ceanothus have been found to be of even greater value as garden plants than the species, and many of these named hybrids are included in this section. Names of some of the most attractive indicate the flower color — Blue Cloud, Mountain Haze, Sky Blue, and Sierra Blue.

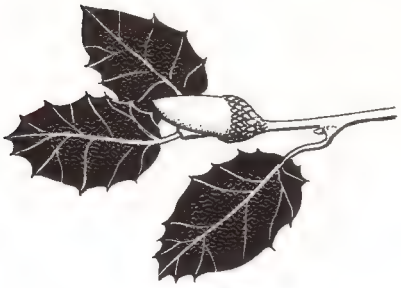
THE CHAPARRAL SECTION

Chaparral is the thick brushy growth of densely branched evergreen shrubs found on dry foothill slopes throughout the state. Plants of the chaparral are drought enduring with deep root systems and leaves which are usually small, thick, and leathery in texture. The branches are stiff and the plants form such thickets that the early Spanish cowboys wore chaparros, or "chaps" as we abbreviate the word, to protect their legs against scratches. A glance at the hills and mountains visible from the Garden will demonstrate the appearance of chaparral, for the Santa Ynez range is typically chaparral-covered.

Some of the worst forest fires of the West occur in the chaparral areas of the mountains. These shrubs grow during the mild winter rainy season. During their summer dormant period they become dry and burn easily. Since the dense growth of the stiffly-branched shrubs and the rough slopes on which they grow make access difficult for fire fighting equipment, brush fires often spread rapidly over many acres before they can be controlled. An outstanding characteristic of chaparral, however, is its rapid regrowth after fire. Many of the species have large root crowns at ground level which survive and sprout new stems with the first rains. In others the seeds germinate much more rapidly after being subjected to the heat of fires.

As a forest includes many kinds of trees, so the chaparral includes various kinds of shrubs, though the particular species vary from one area to another depending upon environmental factors such as soil, exposure, temperature, and moisture. Many of them are excellent ornamental plants and have been introduced into cultivation, especially in the southwest. Chaparral plants common to large areas of the state are **Bush Poppy,** *Dendromecon rigida;* **Toyon or California Holly,** *Heteromeles arbutifolia;* **Currants and Gooseberries,** *Ribes* **species; Sugar Bush,** *Rhus ovata;* **Hollyleaf Cherry,** *Prunus ilicifolia;* **Manzanitas,** *Arctostaphylos* **species; and** *Ceanothus.*

THE CANYON SECTION



The Canyon Section has been maintained for the most part in its original wild vegetation. Here trails lead the visitor along a typical southern California stream bed and past the shrubs and trees indigenous to this area. Although the stream is dry in summer, water flows freely in Mission Creek during the rainy season and the large stepping stones on the Dell Trail, where it fords the creek, are occasionally submerged.

The vegetation of the canyon floor differs markedly from that of the slopes. The conditions here are cool and moist and the plants generally have large thin leaves which would wilt rapidly in a drier situation. By the stream's edge White Alder, *Alnus rhombifolia,* grows. Mottled grey trunks characterize the Western Sycamore, *Platanus racemosa.* Other canyon trees are Black Poplar, *Populus trichocarpa;* Bigleaf Maple, *Acer macrophyllum;* and California Bay, *Umbellularia californica.* Beneath the trees there occurs a dense growth of such plants as Wild Blackberry, *Rubus vitifolius;* Douglas Nightshade, *Solanum douglasii;* and Snowberry, *Symphoricarpos mollis.* Poison Oak, *Rhus diversiloba,* occurs in all southern California canyons but is here kept back from the trail. Mosses and ferns abound here in the spring and one of the earliest wildflowers is the charming white-flowered Milkmaids, *Dentaria californica,* found on the cool moist banks.

Campbell Trail and Bridge

Several trails lead into the canyon from the Meadow, Arroyo, Ceanothus and Chaparral Sections. One of these, beginning near the Display Center, is the Campbell Trail, given by the late Mrs. Ina Theresa Campbell in memory of her husband. The upper part of the trail displays plants suitable for a hot, dry rock garden. Further on in a shady level spot is the attractive Campbell Bench. The Campbell Bridge crosses the creek at the foot of the trail.

Pritchett Trail

On the west slope of Mission Canyon, opposite the Campbell Bridge, is the Pritchett Trail built as a memorial to Dr. Henry S. Pritchett and maintained with funds left to the Garden by Mrs. Pritchett. This trail, leading from the canyon floor up through the chaparral, along wooded slopes and past scenic spots with outstanding views, is a favorite with the many visitors who enjoy its natural setting.

THE ISLAND SECTION

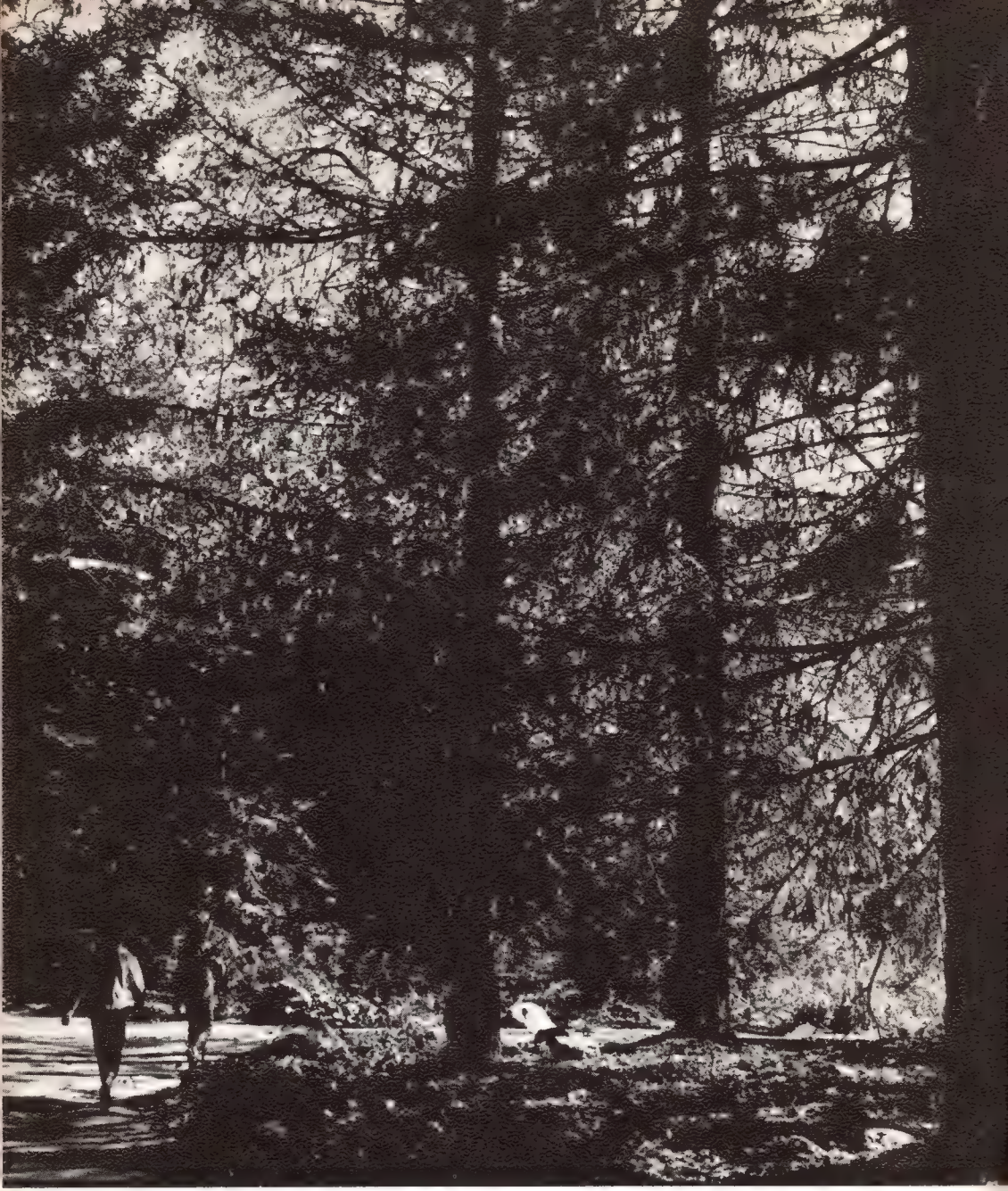
The Garden's continuing interest and research in the flora of the off-shore islands has led to the recent development of a new section devoted to the plants of the California islands. Located on a slope in the southwestern portion of the canyon area, this section is designed to show, for comparative study, the many unusual plants occurring on these islands.

Many of the California islands are thought to have been a part of the mainland at one time. In the case of the more northern islands off the Santa Barbara coast, sinking of the coastline during the Pleistocene Period resulted in the isolation of the original mountain peaks as separate islands. Other California islands such as Santa Catalina and San Clemente may never have been connected to the mainland. Since this time numerous endemic species have developed on the islands. Island Ironwood, *Lyonothamnus floribundus* subspecies *asplenifolius;* the Island Snapdragon, *Galvezia speciosa;* and the Tree Mallow, *Lavatera assurgentiflora* have no close relatives on the California mainland. Other species like Toyon, *Heteromeles arbutifolia* and Yarrow, *Achillea borealis* are found on both the islands and the mainland but differ considerably as a result of divergent evolution in different native locations.

Variation in plants from different islands may be noted in the *Dudleya* collection planted on the bank of the trail leading through the middle of the Island Section. These fleshy succulents belong to a large genus that is well represented both on the islands, where several species are endemic, and on the mainland.

The upper portion of the Island Section has been divided into several insular plant communities, each dominated by a tree species such as Island Oak, *Quercus tomentella;* Coast Live Oak, *Quercus agrifolia;* the Island Closed-Cone Pine, *Pinus remorata;* and Torrey Pine, *Pinus torreyana.* The smaller shrubs and herbs, which are naturally associated with each of these trees, are gradually being added to the appropriate communities from seeds and cuttings collected on the islands.

Widely used in cultivation are the handsome glossy-leaved Island Cherry, *Prunus ilicifolia* subspecies *lyonii,* and Island Bush Poppy, *Dendromecon harfordii,* more floriferous and wider-leaved than the mainland species. Other ornamental plants of the California islands are Tree Ceanothus, *Ceanothus arboreus;* Island Ceanothus, *Ceanothus insularis;* Santa Rosa Island Sage, *Salvia brandegei;* and numerous shrubby buckwheats.



PHOTOGRAPH BY R. S. WINSLOW

The peace of solitude, or the thrill of exploration, is experienced at will along the Canyon Trail.

THE REDWOOD SECTION

Trees of Coast Redwood, *Sequoia sempervirens,* occur naturally in a narrow strip along the California coast from southern Monterey County to Del Norte County, reaching their highest development in Humboldt County. In ancient times when the prevailing climate was much more moist than it is today, these trees were widely distributed, but at present they are native only in this portion of California.

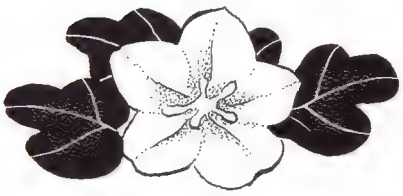
Although the redwoods are not found inland away from the coastal fog belt, they are easily cultivated in other regions so long as they receive sufficient moisture. The Redwood Section on the floor of Mission Canyon is in a location where growing conditions are most favorable. The oldest of the trees were planted about 1930 and they have grown at an average rate of 2 to 2.5 feet a year.

Santa Lucia Fir, *Abies bracteata,* also growing in this section, is far more restricted in the wild than the redwood. The native stand is limited to the Santa Lucia Mountains in southern Monterey County. Unusually long, sharp-pointed needles and bristly cones characterize this exceedingly handsome but slow-growing tree.

The slightly acid soil and dense shade of the redwood forests are favorable to numerous ornamental plants that contribute greatly to the beauty of the northern coast.

Trees of the Redwood Region include Bigleaf Maple, *Acer macrophyllum;* Madrone, *Arbutus menziesii;* Tanbark Oak, *Lithocarpus densiflora;* and California Bay, *Umbellularia californica.* Common shrubs are the glossy-leaved Oregon Grape, *Mahonia aquifolium;* Huckleberry, *Vaccinium ovatum;* Western Azalea, *Rhododendron occidentale,* California Rose Bay, *Rhododendron macrophyllum;* and Salal, *Gaultheria shallon.* In clearings and openings are found Redwood Sorrel, *Oxalis oregona;* Redwood Sword Fern, *Polystichum munitum;* Alum Root, *Heuchera micrantha;* *Trillium* species, and numerous other small but lovely plants. Many of these are to be found in the Redwood Section of the Garden.

THE WOODLAND SECTION



The Woodland Section, on the canyon slope north of the Meadow, includes groups of trees from various parts of California. No intensive cultivation is carried on in this section and the trails lead through a mixture of oaks, pines, and other trees in a very natural environment.

Coastal woodland is represented by a grove of Monterey Cypress, *Cupressus macrocarpa.* Although in its natural habitat on the Monterey coast this cypress is commonly bent and twisted as a result of the constant exposure to the salt-laden ocean winds, it develops into a tall handsome tree when grown inland.

Coast Live Oaks, *Quercus agrifolia,* occur naturally in this section. "Encinos" as they were called by the early Spanish settlers, occur on fairly deep soil of the valley floors and also grow up on the shaded foothills and canyon slopes close to the coast. As the English common name denotes, these oaks are evergreen.

Digger Pine, *Pinus sabiniana,* from the mountain foothills is easily recognized by its forking trunk, long gray needles, and very heavy cones. Similar in foliage is Coulter Pine, *Pinus coulteri,* which usually grows above Digger Pine on the mountain slopes. It has a single trunk and the largest cone of any of the pines.

Beneath the trees of this section are many of the shrubs commonly seen in foothill and valley woodlands. Redberry, *Rhamnus crocea,* with its small shiny leaves and red fruits in summer; Sugar Bush, *Rhus ovata,* with large leathery triangular leaves; Lemonade Berry, *Rhus integrifolia,* named for the tart pulp of the fruits; the white-flowered Bigpod Ceanothus, *Ceanothus megacarpus;* and Mountain Mahogany, *Cercocarpus betuloides,* with its deeply veined leaves and feathery tailed fruits are all to be found growing along this trail. Occasionally in summer the bright red flowers of Honeysuckle Penstemon, *Keckiella cordifolia,* attract the visitor's attention, and throughout the year the spicy fragrance of the common bush sages, Black Sage, *Salvia mellifera,* and Purple Sage, *Salvia leucophylla,* adds pleasure to a sunny day.

THE FOREST SECTION

Although trees are abundant throughout the Garden, in most of the sections they serve as a background for the annuals and flowering shrubs and do not form the dominant planting. In the Forest Section on the hill slope above Mission Canyon Road, native California trees constitute the principal planting, and here many of our California tree species are grown in groupings designed to display their characteristic form and beauty to the best advantage. This section of the Garden was burned in the fire of 1964 and many fine specimens were lost. Current plantings are designed to replace these and add still other species to the area. Since the trees are the primary attraction in this section, other plantings are kept to a minimum. Wildflowers are naturalized for spring bloom and a few shrubs are used to mark the trails.

The Forest Section is easily seen from many parts of the Garden. At the top of the slope, silhouetted against the sky, is Monterey Pine, *Pinus radiata,* readily distinguished by its dense growth of dark green needles. On either end of the slope are groupings of various native cypress species, whose graceful form is distinctive among conifers. Cypresses are widespread in California occurring from the coast to the deserts. Most of the native California cypress species will be noted in the Forest Section. A stand of Santa Cruz Island Ironwood will be seen on the lower portion of the slope.

Porter Trail

The Forest Section is visited by means of the Porter Trail, given by Mr. and Mrs. William Stratton Porter and dedicated in 1960 as a "trail to a closer walk with nature." Visitors following the trail will find that it forms a loop among the trees, so planned that it passes close to the many interesting species to be found here. In planning the trail, views were not forgotten and numerous vistas of ocean and mountains add to the enjoyment of a sunny day in this section. Handsome stone and redwood benches also give an opportunity to rest, to read, or to do a bit of bird watching in a scenic spot.

Sea Dahlia, *Coreopsis maritima* provides a show of bright yellow flowers through the spring and early summer months.

EDUCATION

One of the most important phases of the Garden's activities is its educational program which is carried out on several different levels. Throughout the year the Garden presents a varied program of educational offerings, and participates, through exhibits and lectures by members of the staff, in the activities of local organizations, schools, and recreation groups.

Adults in the community may take short courses in such subjects as "Plant Propagation", "Native Plants for Your Garden", "Spring Wildflowers", and "Trees About Town". Children ages 7 to 14 may participate in a Junior Membership program. Varied activities and classes are presented through the year.

The Garden is used as an outdoor study area by the many schools and colleges, and scouting and recreation groups in the region. Groups may take guided tours of the Garden or may study with their own instructors. During the spring and summer, guided tours of the Garden are presented on Thursday mornings at 10:30 A.M. The Garden also sponsors public field trips in the spring and monthly forays for members to nearby areas of botanical interest.

The Native Plant Gardeners are a small group of members who meet to study the use of native plants in gardens, and to visit native gardens in southern California. They also collect seeds and cuttings in the field to be propagated and distributed.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the Garden are designed to aid both amateur and professional botanists in understanding our native flora and its use in horticulture. A leaflet series, published at irregular intervals, treats plants of particular value as ornamentals, propagation, erosion control, and other short subjects. For the interested amateur, "Wildflowers of the Santa Barbara Region" with descriptions and color photographs and "A Guide to the Plants of Figueroa Mountain" with line drawings, are of particular interest. "Proceedings of the Symposium on the Biology of the California Islands" is a scholarly study which brings together current research on this unusual area. The Garden has also published a coloring book for children, "California Plants to Color" and attractive postcards, Christmas cards, and note papers. These and other books relating to the horticulture and natural history of the area may be purchased at the Information Office.

VOLUNTEERS

There are numerous activities of the Garden in which volunteer services are used. Projects ranging from help in the herbarium, to assistance with the horticultural program, and aid in the library, seed exchange program, and information office are handled by volunteers. There are many such jobs to be done and anyone interested in donating time in service to the Garden is invited to register at the Main Office. The Garden offers a training program for docents who wish to serve as tour guides for both children's and adult groups.

STUDY FACILITIES

Library

The Botanic Garden library, one of the finest botanical reference collections in the Santa Barbara area, is housed in the Blaksley Library building. Basically, a reference collection, it contains books and journals dealing with botanical and horticultural studies and many unusually interesting volumes. Included in the collection are both popular and technical works on the flora of California and adjacent states, basic botanical references, a wide variety of volumes on horticulture and gardening, and many general natural history books.

The nucleus of the collection is the library of the late Charles Francis Saunders, well-known naturalist and writer, which was given to the Garden in 1942 by Mrs. Saunders. Since then, purchases and gifts have greatly expanded this original collection. Although not a circulating library, it is open to the public for reference use during regular Garden hours. Students, teachers, home gardeners, and other seriously interested individuals are always welcome.

Herbarium

The Botanic Garden herbarium, also housed in the Blaksley Library building, includes more than 35,000 pressed specimens of California plants and additional material from the western United States. A significant portion of the specimens was collected on the California offshore islands. This material is continually being expanded and serves as a basis for floristic and biosystematic studies of this insular area. In addition to the native plant herbarium, there is a small collection of introduced ornamental plants grown in Santa Barbara. Although it is a working herbarium, used by members of the Garden staff in research and routine identification, it is available for use by qualified persons.

Research

The Garden sponsors a varied research program which is carried out by members of the staff and research associates. In the greenhouse, studies are made on the propagation of California natives. In the experimental nursery plants of various species and hybrids are grown in quantity to permit selection of those most attractive and most suitable for cultivation. Material for laboratory investigations is also grown here. The research wing houses the offices and laboratories where studies relating to cytology, taxonomy, and floristics are in progress. To prevent interruption of work, the research areas are not generally open to the public.

RECOMMENDED NATIVE PLANTS FOR GARDEN USE

The following is not intended as a complete list of all native plants adaptable to garden use. Rather, it is a selected list of those that have been most easily grown at the Botanic Garden and that seem to be of general usefulness to the average gardener. It is included here so that you may look for these plants and note their characteristics as you wander along the Garden paths.

Sonoma Manzanita	*x Arctostaphylos densiflora*
Little Sur Manzanita	*Arctostaphylos edmundsii*
Hooker Manzanita	*Arctostaphylos hookeri*
Pajaro Manzanita	*Arctostaphylos pajaroensis*
Salt Bush	*Atriplex lentiformis*
Dwarf Chaparral Broom	*Baccharis pilularis*
Tree Anemone	*Carpenteria californica*
Point Reyes Ceanothus	*Ceanothus gloriosus*
Carmel Creeper	*Ceanothus griseus* var. *horizontalis*
Ceanothus 'Blue Cloud', 'Far Horizons', 'Mountain Haze', 'Sierra Blue', 'Sky Blue'.	*Ceanothus* cultivars
Santa Barbara Ceanothus	*Ceanothus impressus*
Hollyleaf Ceanothus	*Ceanothus purpureus*
Monterey Ceanothus	*Ceanothus rigidus*
Creeping Blue Blossom	*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus* var. *repens*
Western Redbud	*Cercis occidentalis*
Island Bush Poppy	*Dendromecon harfordii*
Santa Cruz Island Buckwheat	*Eriogonum arborescens*
St. Catherine's Lace	*Eriogonum giganteun*
Fremontia	*Fremontodendron mexicanum*
Fremontia 'California Glory'	*Fremontodendron mexicanum x californicum*
Coast Silktassel	*Garrya elliptica*
Toyon, California Holly	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*
Bladderpod	*Isomeris arborea*
Oregon Grape	*Mahonia aquifolium*
Nevin Barberry	*Mahonia nevinii*
California Barberry	*Mahonia pinnata*
Bush Monkeyflower	*x Mimulus longiflorus*
Wax Myrtle	*Myrica californica*
California Coffeeberry	*Rhamnus californica*
Lemonade Berry	*Rhus integrifolia*
Sugar Bush	*Rhus ovata*
Pink Flowering Currant	*Ribes malvaceum*
Red Flowering Currant	*Ribes sanguineum*
Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry	*Ribes speciosum*
Evergreen Currant	*Ribes viburnifolium*
Matilija Poppy	*Romneya coulteri*
Santa Rosa Island Sage	*Salvia brandegei*

Matilija Poppy, *Romneya coulteri,* is one of the most widely known of all native California plants. It has been used as an ornamental plant for many years and its abundant bloom of large white flowers 6 to 8 inches across in late spring make it a joy to the gardener.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE SANTA BARBARA BOTANIC GARDEN ASSOCIATION

The Santa Barbara Botanic Garden Association was established in 1939 as a means of bringing interested individuals into closer contact with the Garden and its activities. Members receive all publications of the Garden, are invited to lectures and special events, receive gift plants grown for this purpose in the Garden greenhouse, and have priority in Garden classes. Each spring, when the Garden is at the height of bloom, a special Members' Day is held with various types of programs.

New members are welcomed to the Botanic Garden Association. To join the Association, fill out the following blank and return it to the Garden office. Dues from the annual memberships are used directly to meet current budget needs of the Garden. Contributions from Life Members and Benefactors are added to the permanent funds of the Garden and the income made available for current use. Membership dues are deductible in computing federal and state income tax.

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Santa Barbara Botanic Garden
Mission Canyon
Santa Barbara, California

Please enroll me as a member of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden Association for which I enclose $_____

Name_____

Address_____

CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP

Benefactors	Contributing $5,000 or more at one time. (Members in perpetuity)	
Life Members	Contributing $1,000 or more, or gifts of equivalent value.	
Patrons	"	$500 annually
Fellows	"	$250 "
Associate Fellows	"	$100 "
Contributing Members	"	$50 "
Sustaining Members	"	$25 "
Active Members	"	$10 "
Junior Members (ages 7-14)	"	$2 "

Membership Dues are deductible in computing Income Tax